

Vol. XL, No. 12,283.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO THIS MORNING WITHOUT THE
ELECTION OF PERMANENT OFFICERS—ENCOUR-
AGING REPORTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUN-
TRY.

The Republican National Committee met in this city last evening, and a committee on permanent organization was appointed. This committee decided not to report until to-day, and the National Committee will accordingly assemble again this morning. A suggestion presented by William E. Chandler in regard to the manner of choosing delegates to the next National Convention was laid on the table. Reports in the meeting from representatives from various States and talks of Tribune reporters with many members of the committee from the East and West and North and South show a most enthusiastic and hopeful feeling throughout the party.

A CHAIRMAN NOT YET ELECTED.

THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION NOT READY TO REPORT UNTIL TO-DAY—DISCUSSION OUTSIDE THE COMMITTEE ROOM—DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Many politicians of prominence were assembled last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the occasion being the meeting of the Republican National Committee to organize by the election of permanent officers. Among those conversing in groups, besides the members of the committee, were Senator Conkling, Congressman Hiseck, of New-York, and Hubbell, of Michigan, Secretary McPherson, of the Congressional Campaign Committee, State Senators Webster Wagner, James A. Birdsell and Robert H. Strahan, Collector Morrill, United States Marshal Pugh, General John H. Ketcham, General John W. Knapp, Police Commissioners Mason and French and ex-Commissioner Wheeler, and Aldermen Jacobus and Perley. The question who was likely to be chosen chairman of the National Committee was discussed with great interest. It was conceded that General Garfield's wishes should be deferred to Governor Foster, of Ohio, had many supporters, who spoke of his abilities as a leader, organizer, and of his close friendship to General Garfield. William E. Chandler's fitness for the position was dwelt upon by others both on account of his talents and two Presidential campaigns as secretary of the committee. It was reported, however, that delicate health would prevent Mr. Chandler's acceptance of the position if it were tendered him. Marshall Jewell, the temporary chairman, T. C. Platt, General John A. Logan and others were also mentioned in connection with the place. Each had his advocates.

The committee was called to order at half-past 7 by Marshall Jewell, temporary chairman, who had the roll of members called. Twenty-nine members and eleven proxies responded, as follows:

Arkansas—Stephen M. Johnson.
California—George A. B. Jones.
Colorado—George A. B. Jones.
Connecticut—Charles F. Johnson.
Delaware—George A. B. Jones.
Florida—W. H. H. H.
Georgia—George A. B. Jones.
Illinois—John A. Logan.
Indiana—John A. Logan.
Iowa—John A. Logan.
Kansas—John A. Logan.
Kentucky—George A. B. Jones.
Louisiana—George A. B. Jones.
Maine—George A. B. Jones.
Maryland—George A. B. Jones.
Massachusetts—George A. B. Jones.
Michigan—George A. B. Jones.
Minnesota—George A. B. Jones.
Mississippi—George A. B. Jones.
Montana—George A. B. Jones.
Nebraska—George A. B. Jones.
New Hampshire—George A. B. Jones.
New Jersey—George A. B. Jones.
New Mexico—George A. B. Jones.
New York—George A. B. Jones.
North Carolina—George A. B. Jones.
Ohio—George A. B. Jones.
Oregon—George A. B. Jones.
Pennsylvania—George A. B. Jones.
Rhode Island—George A. B. Jones.
South Carolina—George A. B. Jones.
Tennessee—George A. B. Jones.
Texas—George A. B. Jones.
Vermont—George A. B. Jones.
Virginia—George A. B. Jones.
Washington—George A. B. Jones.
West Virginia—George A. B. Jones.
Wisconsin—George A. B. Jones.
Wyoming—George A. B. Jones.

A letter was read from ex-Governor Davis, of Texas, in regard to his election as member from that State, and he was accordingly recognized as a member.

Mr. Chandler obtained unanimous consent to read to the committee the tenth rule adopted by the Chicago Convention, which is as follows:

Rule 10. A National Republican Committee shall be appointed in each State, Territory, District, and Foreign Possession, to be called and the delegation from each State shall name, through their chairman, a person to act as a member of the next National Convention, and shall within the next twelve months prescribe the methods or rules for the selection of delegates to the National Convention to be held in 1884, and shall cause the same to be printed and distributed to the members of the party in the United States and Territories.

Mr. Chandler next read the following resolution, to which he wished to call the attention of the committee before adjournment, but asked that in the meantime it be laid on the table:

Resolved, That in order to aid this committee in carrying out the instructions of the National Convention to prescribe and announce within one year the methods or rules for the selection of delegates to the National Convention, request is hereby made for the transmission to the committee of plans and suggestions on the subject from any person prior to October 15, 1880.

Governor Foster moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chairman to report on permanent organization, and this was carried.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen as such committee: Charles Foster, John A. Logan, John M. Forbes, William E. Chandler and Stephen W. Dorsey.

REPORTS OF REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

This committee immediately withdrew to an adjoining room, and during its absence the political situation in the various States, and the various questions that were likely to rise during the course of the canvass were freely discussed.

W. W. Hucks said that the Republican party of Florida was in first-class fighting trim, and equal to any emergency, and that with reasonable assistance in the way of Northern speakers, there could be no doubt of its success. There had, he said, a large influx of Northern people into the State recently, which must add strength to the party. In fact Florida was now largely owned by Northern people, and its political character, with its new population, had of course greatly changed.

John C. New entered into the discussion with a great bundle of documents in his arms. The votes and statements therein contained, he said, showed that Indiana was not a doubtful State. The record of the State voting for a number of years which he presented, showed that it was really a Republican and not a Democratic State; and he asserted with great positiveness that there was no chance that the State would go Democratic this year. They knew, he remarked, of what they spoke, for he had recently made a thorough canvass of the State.

Mr. Canaday said there was not the slightest doubt of the party being able to carry North Carolina. They had 55,000 white Republican voters there, and they differed from other Southern States in the fact that the Republican leadership was in the hands of men of wealth, and intelligence and of high character—owners of banks and railroads and other property. They were men who could not be bullied, and the committee might depend upon the Republicans to demand and obtain an honest count of the votes.

Mr. Pardee gave a brief address in reference to Louisiana politics. The Democrats, he said, had thoroughly reorganized the State. They had no returning Board now. They had substituted returning a sort of commission, the whole machinery of which was really under control of the Governor. The Governor appointed what they called commissioners or supervisors in every county, and when they came to count the vote the law did not allow anybody to be present except the Commissioners, or by their permission. They had a Republican majority in Louisiana, but this new system of counting out was the best method in line that had ever been devised, and he thought the committee should suggest some counter scheme if they wished to carry Louisiana.

Mr. Sturgis said the party in West Virginia was

thoroughly organized and confident of carrying the State. He wished to say, however, that they had never received any help from the North in the way of campaign speakers, and this, he believed, would be of importance next Fall, as it was an October State.

NOT READY TO REPORT.

The Committee on Organization at this point returned, and Governor Foster said that they would not be ready to make a report until the next morning at 11 o'clock. It was accordingly moved and carried that when the Committee adjourn it adjourn to 11 o'clock to-day.

It was moved that George C. Gorham, William E. Chandler, Edward McPherson, Thomas B. Keogh and James W. Currier be requested to act as a committee on the publication of the proceedings of the late National Convention.

Mr. Chandler then called up the resolution previously read by him, and it was adopted. He then offered the following plan, which was laid on the table:

The Republican National Convention of 1884 shall consist of four delegates-at-large from each State, and two delegates from each Congressional district, all to be chosen at popular conventions in such manner as the Republicans of each State may determine, provided the delegates from each Congressional district shall be chosen in the manner provided by that district.

The conventions within the States for the election of delegates to the National Convention shall be held at least one month before the time for the meeting of the National Convention. Notices of conventions may be given to the National Committee, accompanied by full printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall also be made public, and preference in the order of hearing and determining contests shall be given by the Convention according to the date of the receipt of such notices and statements by the National Committee.

The committee then adjourned to this morning.

TALK AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT.

It was the prevailing sentiment of the members of the committee, as gathered by conversation with many of them after the adjournment, that General Garfield and General Arthur should be considered about the choice of permanent officers, and they should agree upon the men. Governor Foster would probably have been chosen as chairman had he been content to accept the nomination. But he declined to allow his name to be used on the ground that, as Governor of Ohio, he would be compelled, in part at least, to neglect the duties of that position to attend to those of chairman of the committee during the five months of the campaign, and he would necessarily be subjected to a great deal of criticism on account of such neglect. William E. Chandler declined to accept any other position than that of a member of the Executive Committee. Marshall Jewell says that he does not want the position. The names of T. C. Platt and General Logan were taken of in some groups after the adjournment.

It is possible that some one outside of the present membership of the committee may be selected. The membership of the committee from his State resigning in favor of the person selected.

For secretary, among the names mentioned was that of General George H. Sharpe, Speaker of the Assembly. It was finally decided that it would be best to consult further with prominent members of the party before taking any action in the matter.

CONFIDENTIAL ALL ALONG THE LINE.

TALKS WITH MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

THE REPUBLICAN ENTHUSIASM AND HOPEFULNESS EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

The corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel were thronged yesterday throughout the day by prominent Republicans from all parts of the country, brought together by the meeting of the National Committee. An enthusiastic, confident spirit was shown by all, but there were no signs of the overconfidence that causes neglect of organization and hard work. Brief interviews were obtained by Tribune reporters with many members of the National Committee as to the prospects of the party in the various States which they represent.

WHAT MAINE REPUBLICANS ARE DOING.

William P. Frye, of Maine, in reply to an inquiry concerning the prospects of the campaign in that State said:

"The outlook is good and we propose to carry the State. The campaign will be begun about August 1, with Senator Blaine in charge of the State Committee, and it will be prosecuted vigorously until election day. I am surprised to have to say that the attempt to steal the State appears to have had no effect on the opposition. Once in a while you meet a man who has a conscience, but in general the opposition is not disturbed by the attempted theft of the State."

"What has been the effect of the nominations at Cincinnati?"

"Those nominations haven't had the slightest effect one way or the other. The Democratic party in Maine has practically disappeared, and what was left of it has completely fused with the Greenbackers in State politics."

"What has been the effect on the Greenbackers of the nomination of a man like English?"

"Nothing on earth can affect a Maine Greenbacker; but the Greenback party has nothing to do with the Democratic National ticket."

"Will the Maine Greenbackers then support the Greenback National nominees?"

"Yes, unless they arrange with the Democrats to support the same electoral ticket, with the understanding that if successful the two parties are to be represented by the electors pro rata. I am inclined to believe they will pursue this latter course, as they know that with separate tickets in the field they would be helpless. In choosing the electoral ticket a plurality vote elects. But whatever the result will be successful in the coming election, and will prosecute a very vigorous canvass to that end."

A WORD FROM WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire, was too busy to say more than a word or two. "We are going to elect the Republican ticket, sir, in every State in New-England; and that very briefly expresses the whole matter," said he, with great emphasis.

A REASONABLE CERTAINTY OF CONNECTICUT.

Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, said:

"We shall carry our State for Garfield. We have been gaining for years, have carried the State Legislature for several years past, we elected our Governor last year through the Legislature, and the two largest cities of the State, Hartford and New-Haven, now have Republican Mayors; consequently, there is as reasonable a certainty of carrying the State for Garfield as there is of almost any future event. The fact is, General Garfield is just the kind of man that Connecticut likes. The State was not for Grant at all; from one-third to one-half was for Blaine, and the balance was for Edmunds, Washburn, Sherman, and any other man of that type, so that the State was all ready to receive Garfield's nomination with favor, and I have no doubt that this feeling will result in giving him its electoral vote."

STRENGTH OF THE TICKET IN NEW-YORK.

Congressman Hiseck, of Syracuse, said: "In my section of the State there is but one feeling in regard to the ticket; we don't think it could be stronger. There is no doubt about Garfield's ability to carry this State."

NO SHIEKERS IN OHIO.

"Republican shiekers in Ohio are most favorable," said Governor Foster, "and Garfield will undoubtedly carry the State. The West is Republican, and will unite for Garfield and Arthur. No Republicans will shrink their heads under whose banner they are enlisted."

"How was the news of Hancock's nomination received?" asked the reporter.

"With no such enthusiastic demonstration as was that of General Garfield," replied Governor Foster.

INDIANA NOT DOUBTFUL.

In answer to an inquiry about the outlook in the so-called doubtful State of Indiana, ex-United States Treasurer John C. New said:

"Indiana is not doubtful, for various reasons. In the first place, glance backward for a moment, and

it will be found that the Democrats have carried the State by a majority only once since 1862. If, again, all third parties disintegrate, as I think they will before long, the success of the Republican ticket is assured; for these third parties are at heart Republican and will so vote. Besides, the fact that the Democrats in Indiana have treated as of no effect the constitutional amendments of the people weakens their hold and proportionately invigorates our ticket."

"What do you think of the nomination of Hancock and English?"

"It is a strong ticket; but it might have been stronger. Mr. English is a fine man, a scholar, a man of influence, a gentleman and rich, being worth, I suppose, one or two millions. He would fill the position for which he is nominated. But the nominee for the Presidency is of far more importance in a campaign than the name suggested for Vice-President. For this reason also the Democrats are vanquished in Indiana. Had the first name on their ticket been an Indiana man, the Republicans would have won only after a mighty struggle."

THE PROBABLE MAJORITY IN KANSAS.

John A. Martin, the member from Kansas, said: "The ticket was received in my State with general satisfaction. I never have heard a Republican in the State, or heard of one, that expressed any dissatisfaction at the result of the Chicago Convention. The State can be depended upon for a majority that will be measured by the activity displayed in the canvass. If there is an exciting canvass it may reach 50,000 or 60,000 majority; if there is not it will probably run 30,000 or 40,000."

"How about the negro exodus?"

"Well, we have from 10,000 to 15,000 of them settled with us, and they are doing as well as can be expected in a State so young and with so limited a demand for labor. It would have been a good deal better, politically, if they had come to some State where they would have assisted the party. We didn't want them in Kansas, as it is an intense Republican State all through."

ORGANIZING IN GEORGIA.

J. B. Devereux, of Georgia, was asked if he thought the Republican ticket could by any possibility win in his State.

"If we get an honest count of the votes cast, I answer, yes," he replied. "The ticket is a good one and ought to bring out the full Republican vote, and in that case a Republican majority ought to follow. But you know the bulldozing tactics we have to resort to."

"Do you think the party can overcome the obstacle of an unfair count?"

"We hope to do so. We are organizing very thoroughly for the campaign. We want prominent Republicans in the North to speak to our people."

REPUBLICANS HOPEFUL IN FLORIDA.

W. W. Hucks, the member of the National Committee from Florida, said:

"The Republican vote of Florida has not diminished, but rather increased. The emigration to Florida is largely Republican. The machinery is in the hands of the Democrats, but it doesn't follow that it will overthrow us, for the feeling of the people of the State is for justice and equal rights. They are devoted to fair play and a fair count, and the punishment of those who committed frauds at the last election has had a wholesome effect. The great dependence of the Democrats on defeating registration. But we are taking effective steps to secure a full registration this year. One of the strong reasons why we hope to succeed is the great dissatisfaction among thoughtful people with the Democratic administration. The Democrats have tampered with the School law, so as virtually to abolish the school privilege. Even in strong Democratic counties this action was denounced by the press and people. Florida has felt keenly the evil effects of Democratic rule. There is great enthusiasm for Garfield and Arthur."

THE OUTLOOK IN TENNESSEE.

"Garfield will poll his full party vote in Tennessee, and I think more, though we do not expect to carry the State," said E. E. Sanford, proxy in the National Committee for Mr. Rule, editor of the *Knoxville Chronicle*. "We have a fair prospect of electing a Republican Governor on the 'State Credit' issue, if the Democrats nominate a man like the present incumbent, Albert G. Marks, and he has the control of the machinery. A large portion of the Democrats will vote against him on account of his repudiation sentiments. He has disgusted the best elements of that party in the State. The impression is that if a good 'State Credit' Democrat gets the nomination, the Republicans under Savage will nominate a ticket of their own. If the Republicans get control of the nomination, the debtors will vote for Judge Hawkins, the Republican nominee. We expect to gain one Congressman in the 1st District; it is a Republican district, but there has been a split there which exists no longer. The only issue in State politics is the State Credit issue, and there all party lines are ignored. Garfield and Arthur clubs are organizing all over the State."

GENERAL GRANT GOING TO KANSAS.

CHICAGO, July 1.—General and Mrs. Grant left Chicago to-day for Kansas and Colorado, going by the Illinois Central Railroad to Bloomington, thence by the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad to Kansas City.

LOWELL, Mass., July 1.—Among the speakers at the Republican rally held to-night was Ex-Governor Boutwell, who said that the morning after the nomination of Garfield (he was) met and talked with General Grant, who was on his way from Chicago to the South. "I met him at New-Haven, with that imperious comeliness so characteristic of him, the host of appointments ascribed him. I feel a great responsibility removed from my shoulders. I feel more indebted to my friends who gathered round me than if they had elected me to the Presidency."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

TRIPOLITAN BOMBING.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 1.—The Court of Appeals in the case of James Johnson, colored, holds that no person can be lawfully executed on any day on account of his race or color.

THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY EXCURSIONISTS.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., July 1.—The Artist Fund Society left here at 10 o'clock last night for Niagara Falls. They will meet their boat at Buffalo.

RAILROAD CHANGES HANDS.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., July 1.—The Vermont division of the New York and New-Haven Railroad has been sold to the new company, the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Company.

THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Business was commenced by the Irish Republican Convention to-day. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the Society should be known as the Friends of Liberty.

IRON FURNACES CLOSED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 1.—A special issue of the State Journal says that the two furnaces in the Hickman and Lawrence region all but two have stopped on account of high prices of fuel and lack of coal.

UNDERSTANDING A VICTORY BILL.

SAINT FRANCISCO, July 1.—The Bulletin, referring to the newly enacted law of New York taxing foreign bank capital, says: "We understand that the Nevada Bank will be the first to pay the tax."

GOING TO PORT LEAVENWORTH.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Companies A, D and I of the United States Infantry, with their band, arrived here to-day morning from Fort Leavenworth, Mo. They will be sent to different points in Colorado and New Mexico.

A MILL COMPANY INCORPORATED.

ALBANY, July 1.—William A. Canfield, William A. Cross, Henry J. Chappin, and others are named in articles filed to-day at the office of the Second Universal Mill Company. The capital is placed at \$100,000, and the principal office will be in New York City.

ADULTS ENJOYING THEMSELVES.

FARLEY HOUSE, N. H., July 1.—The New-Jersey excursion party arrived here to-day afternoon, and will remain to-morrow by way of Plymouth, Concord, and the Providence line of steamers.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The Baltimore and Young America clubs played a game of cricket to-day at the Fairgrounds. The Young Americans were victorious, and the game was one of the most interesting played in the history of cricket on this side of the Atlantic. The Young Americans won.

A CANAL BOARD MEETING.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 1.—A special session of the Canal Board to-day all the members were present except Lieutenant-General Sherman, several bills were received and referred. Mr. Sherman offered a resolution to the effect that hereafter drawn by steam shall not have precedence of any other.

THE FIGHTING IN PERU.

PANAMA, June 22.—News received by the steamer which arrived here on the 19th inst. confirms the intelligence of the capture of Tacna, and reports the treaty between Peru and the United States. Mr. Leon Chouteau spoke, and a resolution was adopted that the French Government be invited to reopen negotiations.

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PUBLIC AFFAIRS ABROAD.

GLADSTONE WINS A VICTORY.

MR. BRADLAUGH NOW AT LIBERTY TO TAKE HIS SEAT IN PARLIAMENT—THE FRENCH PEOPLE GREATLY AGITATED.

In the British House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone's resolution allowing any member to affirm was adopted by a majority of 54. This decision will enable Mr. Bradlaugh to take his seat. In France, the agitation resulting from the enforcement of the anti-Jesuit decrees continues. The Porte is considering the Armenian question.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S CLAIM.

M. GLADSTONE ASSERTS HIS RIGHT TO ADMITTANCE.
LONDON, Thursday, July 1, 1880.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. John Gorst, Conservative Member for Chatham, raised the point that Mr. Gladstone's motion relative to Mr. Bradlaugh was out of order, as it referred to a point which had already been decided this session. There were cries of "order" in consequence of Mr. Gorst applying the epithet "disorderly" to Mr. Gladstone's motion.

The Speaker ruled that Mr. Gladstone's motion allowing all elected members to affirm was in order, and Mr. Gladstone then moved it.

Mr. Gladstone said the course he now proposed was intended to preserve the dignity of the House. He added that he was not aware that a duly elected member should be questioned as to his belief. Mr. Gladstone's speech was good-tempered, and threw the onus on the opposition.

Mr. Stafford Northcote opposed the motion, and moved as an amendment that it be rejected.

Mr. Gladstone, in further support of his motion, said that if a member were admitted to take his seat with the warning that he must be proceeded against in a court of law, the consequence might be a refusal to sit without a division.

The resolution was then adopted without a division, and a subsequent motion by Mr. Gladstone, that the resolution be a standing order, was also carried.

The Times this morning said: "We understand that the Conservatives are disposed to settle by legislation the question of the right to sit in the House of Commons, and that an authoritative statement to this effect will be made in the House this evening."

THE ANTI-JESUIT DECREES.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT RESOLVED TO CONTINUE THEIR ENFORCEMENT—PROFOUND AGITATION.

LONDON, Thursday, July 1, 1880.

The semi-official note which has been sent by the French Government regarding the execution of the anti-Jesuit decrees says: "The Government knows its duty and will perform it with firmness."

A Paris dispatch to the Times says:

The number of persons expelled from the Jesuit College yesterday morning was thirteen, including one Englishman and one Russian. The expelled persons, who are being sent to the coast, are at present not allowed to leave the country.

At Laval several English Jesuits called on the crowd to expel the expelled persons from the college. The expelled persons were being sent to the coast, and were at present not allowed to leave the country.

The Government will contend that the ordinary tribunals have no jurisdiction in such disputes between Englishmen and one another. The expelled persons, who are being sent to the coast, are at present not allowed to leave the country.

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be more than 1,000 men. They are said to have borne the burden and heat of the day, and to have suffered terribly. The Chilians subjected them to a deadly artillery fire for two hours, and then went in with the bayonets fixed to their rifles, and the assault on the town may have cost them in the neighborhood of 4,000 men. The allies, however, have to account for 6,500 men.

Colonel Canessa, Colonel Bolson and General Perez are among the superior officers killed. The list of subordinate officers killed, and of superior and subordinate officers who were wounded, is not yet complete.

At the 4th or 5th mile, before the light became too dark to continue the assault, the allies were ordered to surrender, but refused to do so. They were then ordered to retreat, and were pursued by the allies.

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